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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +29°C. Minimum 11°C.
Sun sets today at 7:10 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:40 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 67.

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1965, (JAWZA 24, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

France Trying To Strengthen Each Link In Alliance Not Break Chain, Minister Says

PARIS, June 14. (AP).—PRESIDENT Charles de Gaulle's official spokesman said Sunday that France does not want to break the links of the Atlantic Alliance, but seeks instead to make each link in the chain more solid.

Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte made the statement at a rally of the Gaullist Union of the New Republic Party.

"In the framework of the Atlantic Alliance France does not seek to disassociate the links of the alliance chain," said Peyrefitte. "On the contrary, the goal of France is to make each of the links in the chain more solid."

Peyrefitte did not mention NATO which de Gaulle has called obsolescent, in distinguishing between

the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and what he terms the Atlantic Alliance.

Peyrefitte claimed that de Gaulle has re-established the state in France and saved the country from what he called "the nightmares created by those who make a game of politics."

"Among the greatest services de Gaulle has rendered," said his Information Minister, "is the manner in which he has given life and consistency to the state, that is an essential of Gaullism—as it is for the immense majority of French people who for seven years have massively supported the policies of Gen. de Gaulle."

Although his speech was political, Peyrefitte never gave a hint as to de Gaulle's intentions about running or not running in the French presidential election scheduled for December.

Peyrefitte did, however, allude to de Gaulle's determination to remain aloof from the traditional squabble of French politics.

"The state cannot be the result of alternate discords and reconciliations which mark a political campaign," Peyrefitte said. "The chief of state cannot be a creature of this or that faction or of this or that clan."

Peyrefitte devoted a large part of his address to what he termed "the political health of France, manifested both at home and abroad."

"What is independence?" he asked rhetorically. "It is to nations what liberty is to individuals. It is as indispensable to a state as the air he breathes is to a man."

"That is what de Gaulle, by means of example and persuasion, is trying to accomplish for all the peoples of the earth."

"That is what de Gaulle, by means of example and persuasion, is trying to accomplish for all the peoples of the earth."

De Gaulle was not present at the party rally.

Porcelain Plant To Begin Making Chinaware Again

KABUL, June 14.—The Shakir Porcelain Factory hopes to start production again, said A. Habib Shakir, assistant manager of the plant.

The plant started production in 1957, but in a couple of years its competitors, that is foreign producers, started underselling and the plant had to stop producing porcelain. The factory produced 200,000 pieces of porcelain each year.

Shakir said it has been more than five years since the factory has run at full capacity. Its losses amount to more than Af. 2,500,000. The factory originally went into operation with a capital of Af. 11,000,000.

During the first two years the Shakir plant employed 120 workers but when its competitors, lowered their prices the factory had to cease producing porcelain and started producing tiles and insulators bought by the Ministry of Communications.

The factory was compelled to dismiss 90 of its workers and operated with only 30 workers, Shakir said.

Seven Candidates For Wolesi Jirga Disclosed Here

KABUL, June 14.—The Central Electoral Supervisory Committee yesterday announced the names of seven other candidates for the Wolesi Jirga from Kabul City.

The candidates are Mohammad Ibrahim Safa, Mir Ghulam Mohammad Ghubar, Mrs. Mastora Afghan, standing from the first and second districts; Bagwan Singh from the ninth and tenth districts; Mohammad Ali and Mohammad Osman the fifth and sixth districts; Mohammad Akbar from the seventh and eighth districts.

So far the names of ten candidates, eight men and two women, have been announced from the districts covering Kabul city's constituencies.

The three candidates whose names were previously announced are Dr. Mohammad Aziz Seraj, Mrs. Ruqya Abu Baker and Kabirullah Seraj, all from the first and second districts.

Six persons have thus been nominated as candidates from the first and second districts comprising the first constituency in Kabul city. According to the Electoral Law, every two districts will elect one deputy to the Wolesi Jirga.

KABUL, June 14.—A report from Waziristan, Central Pakhtunistan, says that four nationalists from the Dawar tribe have been arrested and jailed by the Pakistan government for charges of taking part in nationalistic activities.

British Ministers Discuss Ways To Cut Defence Costs

LONDON, June 14. (Reuter).—HAROLD Wilson, Britain's Prime Minister Sunday conferred with nine of his ministers on severely pruning the nation's defence bill, now running at more than 2,111,000,000 Sterling a year.

The future shape, size and strategy of Britain's armed forces was being discussed in a weekend meeting—likely to continue through Monday morning—at the Prime Minister's Official Country Residence, Chequers.

Britain's big spending on defence—nearly one-third of this year's total budget of 134,000,000 Sterling will go on armaments—is seen as a major factor in her critical balance of payments position.

Among the ministers were Wilson's Foreign, Finance, Economy, and Defence Ministers.

They were to decide how and by how much defence costs could be cut in the next decade without endangering British Security and the nation's commitments as a member of the Western Alliance.

Wilson and his ministers were examining a full-scale defence review started eight months ago. Its first phase is expected to be ready for presentation to parliament later this summer.

Britain, with serious foreign exchange problems, spent 301,000,000 Sterling abroad on defence items last year.

The Labour Government has already abandoned three major military aircraft projects. It stopped work on the TSR-2 Tactica and Reconnaissance bomber, the P-1154 jump jet fighter and the HS-61 short-takeoff transport, and is looking to United States aircraft

instead. Some major bases would eventually be closed down. Economies in Aden and Cyprus, two big foreign defence commitments, were being examined.

Wilson has declared his government is determined to reduce defence expenditure abroad by 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 sterling.

British commitment east of Suez take 38 per cent of her defence costs and British forces in Europe 33.3 per cent.

Mediterranean bases, whose chief purpose is to maintain communication with the forces east of Suez take 14 per cent.

Armed purchases in the United States accounted for 15 per cent.

Taylor Returns To Saigon After Washington Talks

WASHINGTON, June 14. (Reuter).—General Maxwell Taylor, U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, was on his way back to Saigon last night after talks here with President Johnson.

The General, who is due in Saigon on Tuesday, faces a number of new developments, including the military take-over in the South Vietnamese capital last week and the Viet Cong's stepped-up attacks.

U.S. authorities make no secret of the fact that they expect sharper fighting and higher losses on both sides in the forthcoming battles. But they discourage rumours that the United States contemplates embarking on a major land war in Asia.

At present, there are believed to be no plans to increase drastically the present 53,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam. There will be some increases but they probably will be of the order of 21,000 to 25,000 men.

U.S. air attacks on North Vietnam are expected to continue roughly on the present scale. Experts say the air strategy is to give the impression that no target in North Vietnam can be regarded as a complete sanctuary although there is no immediate need to bomb Hanoi itself.

Washington is hopeful that the present political difficulties in Saigon can be resolved and that Premier Pham Huy Quat at present head of a caretaker government under the military, can gain strength as head of the government.

The Johnson administration is still prepared to advance peace discussions but results so far indicate the other side is not interested in negotiations.

Meanwhile a Saigon dispatch said the leading figure in South Vietnam's new military government pledged that the military chiefs would make an all-out effort to crush the Viet Cong.

Major-General Nguyen Van Thieu, Defence Minister in the outgoing civilian government said all the country's potential would be channelled into a campaign against the Viet Cong.

In a broadcast order of the day, General Thieu said the military had taken over leadership of the country again following the failure of successive governments since the 1963 overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem to find the path to victory.

The greying general Thieu has emerged as the central military figure since the overthrow on Saturday of the civilian government on Prime Minister Phan Sions to deal with social aspects Huy Quat.

Displaced, But Not Disheartened



A number of mechanics who pump air into automobile tyres have been displaced from their shanties opposite Spinzar Hotel which are being pulled down in accordance with the 25-year development plan for Kabul. They have however not allowed this to interfere with their business and they are as ready at hand with their pumps as they were before being visited by the demolition squad.

French, W. German Interpretations Of Bonn Talks Differ

BONN, June 14. (Reuter).—French diplomatic sources Sunday discounted suggestions that President de Gaulle and Chancellor Ludwig Erhard have disagreed on the question of a Common Market summit to discuss political unity.

The suggestions came up after talks between the two leaders on Friday and Saturday.

The West German government spokesman, Guenther von Hase, announced President de Gaulle and Chancellor Erhard had agreed to recommend to their Common Market partners a summit conference before the end of the year to discuss political unity.

But soon afterwards, the French Prime Minister, Georges Pompidou, told a French radio reporter a summit was a "possibility that cannot be disregarded."

Some observers thought this difference of emphasis indicated no agreement at all and that the West German spokesman had been indulging in wishful thinking. French diplomatic sources said this was not so.

The French government wanted to be sure that before it committed itself publicly to a summit arrangements made with the West Germans on financing agriculture within the Common Market were accepted by other members of the "six".

Officials in Bonn are meanwhile hailing the meeting as a success. Instead of the expected head-on clash, both sides dealt with current problems in a relaxed, good-tempered and positive manner, official spokesmen said.

Nepal Supports Malaysian Participation At Algiers

KATMANDU, June 14. (Reuter).—Nepal will support Malaysia's participation in the Algiers Afro-Asian Conference, Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa and Foreign Minister Kiranidhi Bista assured the visiting Malaysian goodwill mission here Sunday.

The leader of the four-man Malaysian mission, Abdul Rahman Yaakub, told Reuter that the delegation's half-hour meetings, first with Bista and then with Thapa, brought assurances of Nepalese support from both leaders.

Yaakub said he also took the opportunity to express Malaysia's gratitude for the assistance given his country by Gurkhas recruited into the British army from Nepal.

The mission leaves Katmandu today for New Delhi en route to Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Syria.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 14, 1965

Government And
Civic Problems

A recent development in municipal affairs has been that the government is trying to shoulder many responsibilities which hitherto have been considered to be those of municipal corporations. Planning new residential areas or constructing new streets and paving them had so far been among the functions of municipalities. But in Kabul and some other cities those tasks are now being handled by the Ministry of Public Works. For instance, the Ministry is responsible for levelling and paving the streets and has overall charge of building apartment houses on the eastern outskirts of the city. To cope with the work the Ministry has set up two new departments, the Department of Town Planning and the Department of House Construction.

It is difficult to say whether this is a good or bad trend. It is well known that most municipal corporations in this country are so lacking in efficiency and financial means that they simply cannot cope with the ever-growing problems of urban areas. But should the government intrude in yet another area of civic activities? Civic projects cannot be implemented without keen interest and initiative. Unfortunately however most people in the cities do not always discharge their municipal duties and even evade payment of taxes.

Now that out of necessity the government has taken over civic responsibilities, specially those connected with house construction and paving of streets, thus reducing to a great extent the responsibilities of municipal authorities, the duties and functions of corporations should be redefined. They can be reviewed once again when the government is no longer sharing the work entrusted to municipal bodies.

Our Mayors and members of corporations have always been elected. Under the new law these elections will now be free and according to democratic processes. Those in charge of municipal affairs can no longer disregard public opinion. It is therefore necessary that people seeking election to municipal

Peking Condemns British Government's
White Paper On Cambodian Conference

Following are the highlights of a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on the white paper of the British government and the statement of the British Foreign Secretary on the proposal of a conference on Cambodia.

On June 3 the British Government issued a white paper on the question of an international conference on Cambodia, in which it gave a distorted account of the history of the proposal to convene the conference, wilfully slandered the just stand of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China and viciously assailed the Indo-Chinese people's conference held in Phnom Penh last March.

On the same day, British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart made a statement on Cambodia and Vietnam in the House of Commons, in which he tried in a still more overt way to defend the U.S. imperialist plan of aggression in Vietnam and indicated that he would push the scheme of dividing Vietnam and perpetuating U.S. occupation of South Vietnam in accordance with Lyndon B. Johnson's peremptory pronouncements for "unconditional discussions" and on the basis of the Belgrade appeal.

In its white paper, the British government tried hard to pretend as if it had all along worked sincerely for an international conference on Cambodia, but this was futile. In one of its statements the royal government of Cambodia unmasked the British government by setting forth irrefutable facts. Indeed the British government has sincerity—the sincerity to be at the U.S. government's beck and call, and invariably to serve the interests of U.S. imperialism.

The British government stubbornly opposed the proposal for an international conference on Cambodia after it was first put forward by the royal government of Cambodia. It was only in April 1965 that it made an about turn and began to show great interest in such a conference.

The sudden rise of the British government's attitude on the matter from the freezing to the boiling

point is by no means due to a rapid change of heart towards solicitude for the sovereignty of an Indo-Chinese state. "What the drinker is after is not the wine itself."

In plain language, it is due to the fact that the ventures of the U.S. government to extend its aggression in Vietnam and intensify its war blackmail have met with resolute rebuff by the people of Vietnam and the whole world. It is due to the fact that Johnson's peace hoax has suffered one setback after another. Hence the idea of using an international conference on Cambodia as a bait for continuing to induce the Vietnamese people to surrender. Who is not clear about this? Gordon Walker, the British politician who travelled thousands of miles for the said intrigue, recently said frankly: "The first step towards an honourable settlement for Vietnam would be a conference 'departing' from their original proposals regarding the representation of South Vietnam. This clumsy trick is also futile. The royal government of Cambodia rightly pointed out in its statement of June 4: 'If the British government considers that new conditions allow it now to accept the conference which it has refused till now, it would be highly logical for it to admit that new conditions also prevail in South Vietnam.'"

Great changes have taken place in South Vietnam in the past three years or more. The South Vietnam National Front of Liberation has not only liberated four-fifths of the territory of South Vietnam with a population of more than 10 million, but politically represents the will and wishes of all the South Vietnamese people. On the other hand, the Saigon puppets have become mere toys in the pocket of the U.S. government, which can change them at will at any time, in less than a year, the Saigon

Everybody can see that the latest manoeuvre of the British government to induce the Vietnamese people to surrender in effect a direct support to this new step taken by U.S. imperialism in extending the war. Consequently, the British Labour government will not be able to shirk its responsibility for the grave developments which may ensue in the Vietnam situation.

Anatomy Of Guinean Revolution

Following is the conclusion of an article from the Swiss Press Review describing developments in Guinea.

Later Sekou Toure addressed a vast popular meeting in Conakry stadium, at which a "Charter of Militant Action" was adopted. Once again he was extraordinarily frank about what is lacking in the state of Guinea and advised the people to remain vigilant.

"Corruption must cease," he cried, "opportunism must disappear, irresponsibility must be fought against and annihilated, bureaucracy and contempt for the people must be extirpated from the behaviour of each and every one. Finally, racism, dishonesty and calumny must lead their unworthy authors into the shadows of prison so that the sun may shine more brightly on the progress of the working masses".

A whole series of measures is being undertaken in the framework of this "Charter of Militant Action". A whirlwind of reforms is reaching to all branches of commerce, diamond mining, living conditions, property regula-

corporations should work out a platform when they stand as candidates. Our cities have to be kept clean with special emphasis on environmental hygiene. Keeping prices down is also the responsibility of the municipal authorities. Freed of some of their normal work by the government, the municipalities should be able to pay greater attention to activities in these fields and be of real service to the people.

PART II
and even the structure of the Party. From now on smuggling is a capital offence. Import and export licenses held by private individuals have been cancelled. Foreign trade has been taken back entirely into the hands of the state. The last measure in particular appears to work against the commercial freedom which was re-introduced in November 1963. But it seems that this gesture of liberalisation has had a catastrophic effect on the economy, and it is clear that the right compromise between the 'free' and the 'planned' economy has not yet been discovered in Guinea.

A principal reason for the new measure is the insecurity of the Guinea franc which—though it has the same nominal value as the franc CFA at the official rate—is entirely unconvertible and has no value outside Guinean territory. Traders have consequently found it profitable to exchange their goods outside Guinea for CFA francs, and it has been estimated that in the last six months of last year 6 per cent of Guinean production was illegally exported. There was one particularly revealing case in which a million packets of cigarettes mysteriously disappeared from the Guinean market and then suddenly turned up in a neighbouring country.

One of the main political consequences of the illegal trade abroad was the dismissal of the Economic Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Barry, and his replacement by two new government members: Mr. Diakite Moussa for inter-

national economics and Mr. Camara Ball for foreign trade. Reforms have also been decreed in the Democratic Party of Guinea itself. A year ago a grand decentralisation process transformed party activity. Conakry previously had 60 committees, and these were suddenly increased to 178. Some of them contained only two or three families; this because family discipline had been proving more effective than 'militant consciousness', the national watchword.

But this was not successful and the number of committees has now again been reduced to 50. Political control over government officials has also been increased, and lack of party enthusiasm is regarded as a ground for dismissal. This is not the first time that threats of this kind have been used in Guinea; in fact in 1963 the government doctrine was that not only backward officials to be punished but also their close colleagues. But at that time the lack of trained administrators was so serious that the threat was never put into effect; and very little has changed since. There is no doubt, however, that once the first generation of new Guinean officials has returned from training abroad Sekou Toure will have plenty of evidence for a purge.

This account of the situation in contemporary Guinea would be incomplete without a final extract from Sekou Toure's sayings—the time during a Democratic Party of Guinea's seminar in Conakry: "If Guinea does not proclaim that she is advancing towards (Contd. on page 4)

Heyward, the Pakhtu language daily of the capital, yesterday commented editorially on a public speech made recently by Governor Ahmadullah of Kunduz soon after his appointment. He had invited the people to establish direct contacts with his administration and asked them not to seek outside help to influence government decisions. He said it was his duty to solve problems referred to him within the scope of his authority.

The Governor had pledged not to follow a corrupt policy and suggested that his property could be assessed both at the start and the end of his term of office. Any undue increase in his assets would be returned to the treasury. He said before his appointment as the Governor of Kunduz he was holding the same post in Jowzjan and his assets had not increased during the period he was in that province. He asked people to exercise their right of exposing him through whatever mass medium available if he acted against the established laws of the country.

This, said the Heyward, is a notable example of modern Afghan chivalry. All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried pictures and news connected with the celebration of the 39th birthday of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain at a garden party given by the outgoing British Ambassador, James de la Mare, on Saturday. Heyward and Islah carried the news of the burial of Abdul Rashid Latifi, former chief of the Pohany Theatre.

Yesterday's Islah editorially urged candidates to observe a code of ethics during the elections. Obviously it said, several candidates will stand for one parliamentary seat. It is necessary that they should conduct their campaign according to a certain code of ethics. When the campaign ends and the successful candidate has occupied his seat in Parliament bygone should be bygone. The unsuccessful candidates should congratulate the winner and start working for the country as brothers and colleagues.

It would be unfortunate, said the paper, if the election campaign were to leave behind bitter feelings between individuals. In the final analysis all candidates have the same objective, namely to serve the best interests of the country according to the wishes and aspirations of the people. Afghanis are expected to prove their political maturity as they have proved themselves to be proud possessors of other virtues.

Yesterday's Islah carried the translation of an article from the West German newspaper Die Welt by Margaret Higgins on the growing differences of opinion between the Kennedys and U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson. The article suggested that both Robert and Ted Kennedy are against President Johnson's policies in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. They have been making public statements to this effect.

The conclusion drawn by the writer from this development was that Robert Kennedy may be preparing to stand for Presidential elections in 1968. She however hoped that this growing difference of opinion would be expressed in a manner least harmful to the United States.

Yesterday's Anis also carried an editorial on the elections. It urged the candidates to use caution in their campaign speeches. The desire to influence the electorate may at times be so strong on the part of the candidates that they may make commitments which they would not be able to fulfil once they enter Parliament. What the candidates say will not be forgotten by the public and their failure to fulfil their promises will shatter the hopes and aspirations of the electorate. To avoid such a development the electorate should make a careful analysis of the

PRESS

At a Glance

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

MONDAY

Foreign Services,

Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Russian Programme:
9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Arabic Programme:
9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.

German Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.

WESTERN MUSIC
Daily except Friday 1:05 p.m.—1:30 p.m.
Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m.
On short wave 41 m band.

Air Services

TUESDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Damascus, Beirut
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi
Departure-0930

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

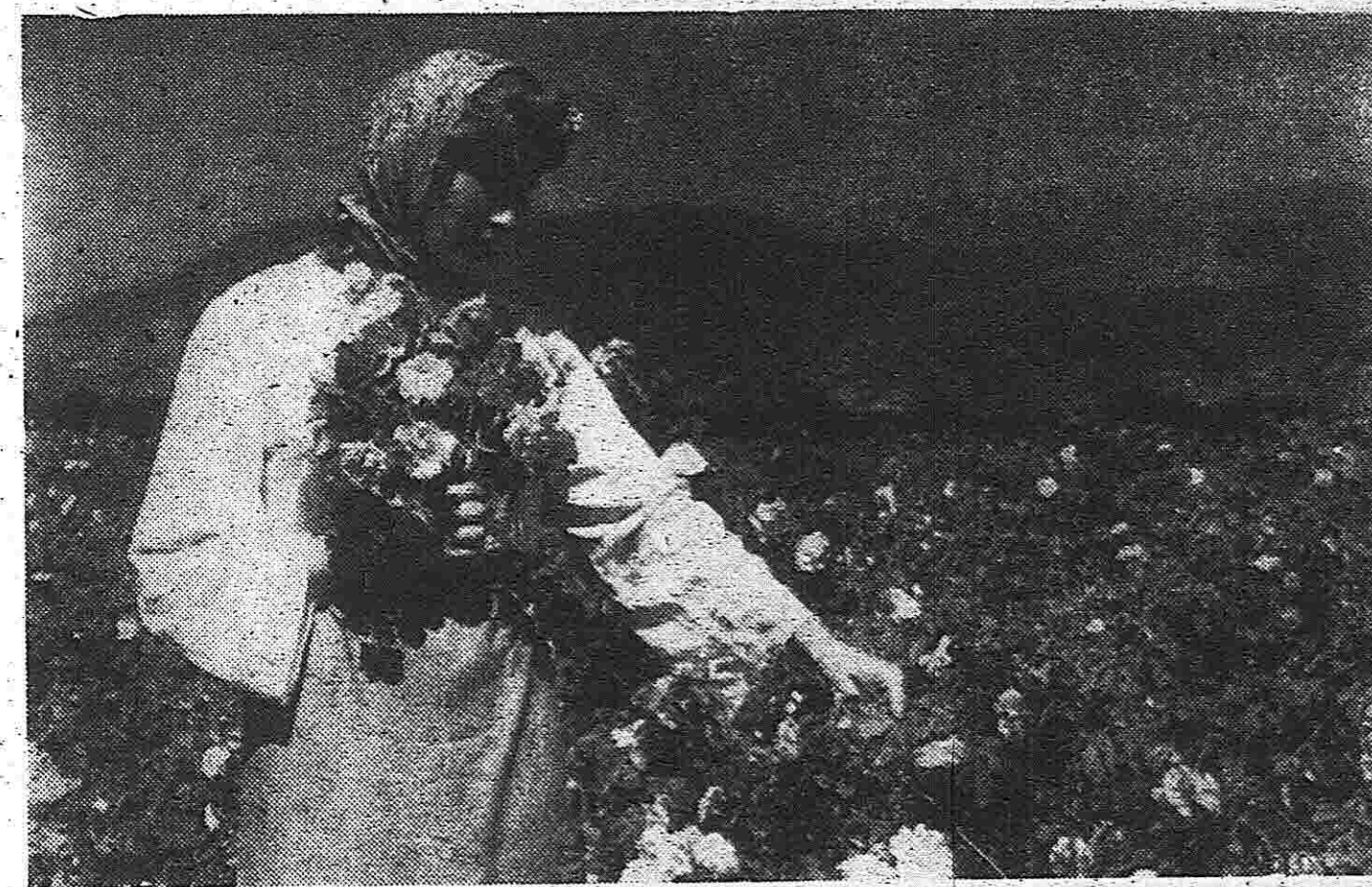
Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade	20123-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24506
New Clinic	24272
D/Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22093
	20708
	20502
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
	22501

Lufthansa
Aeroflot 22300
ASTCO 20550-21504
TMA 22255
PIA 22155-22855-22866
CSA 21022
KLM 20997
Iranian Airways 24714-21405
Indian Airlines 22527
BOAC 20220

Pharmacies

Iqbal	Phone No. 22743
Inayat	Phone No. 23908
Mortaza	Phone No. 20583
Roshan	Phone No. 27649
Sardar Mohd. Hashim Khan	22360



The famous Bulgarian Rose valley looked between the Balkan range and the Sredna Gora mountains is most beautiful at the beginning of June. This is the time when the precious Rosa Alba and

Rosa Damascena, which produced Bulgarian rose oil blossom. Factories for distillation of the oil of roses are situated among the gardens in the valley. Tons of roses are needed for a few grams of

oil. It is a very delicate procedure since picking must be done early in the morning before the dew is gone. Then the fragrance of the rose keeps best.

Eleven Afghans In U.S., Five Americans Here
Work To Achieve Fulbright Programme Goals

Four American teachers and one student are now in Afghanistan and eleven Afghans are in the U.S. to fulfill the goals of the Fulbright programme, which are to increase mutual understanding between the people of Afghanistan and the United States, promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement and to assist peaceful relations between the two countries.

Originally authorized to do so by the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961, the Congress of the United States appropriates \$100,000 annually for expenses of the programme, which include salaries, travel and maintenance costs of eight U.S. grantees and travel tuition and maintenance costs of from 10 to 20 Afghans.

The U.S. grants to this country comprise four University lecturers, three high school teachers and one Persian or Pakhtu language student. The Afghans attend U.S. colleges or universities at the graduate level on the graduate level. Grants in all cases are for one year, with a possibility of one or two year extensions. Two of the Afghan grants pay transportation only.

U.S. grantees are paid in Afghanistan and are expected to operate within the regulations of Afghan educational and government systems, and are responsible for conducting a regular programme of instruction in concert with administration of the schools involved.

The Fulbright programme is administered here by the United States Educational Commission working closely with the Board of Foreign Scholarships in Washington, D.C. The U.S. Ambassador is honorary chairman. Members are:

Afghan Grantees
Mohammad Mirza Samah (Chief of the Scholarship and Fellowship section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Ibrahim Sharifi (Special Secretary, Ministry of Education), Dr. Mohammad Nawaz (Director of Foreign Relations, Kabul University), Yasub Yakubi (formerly in Ministry of Press and Information), Dr. Walter Simon (United States Information Service Cultural Affairs officer), Harold S. Ottwell (USIS Public Affairs Officer), Stewart Hamblen (Director, USAID Educational division) and Dr. Gaston Singur (Director Asia Foundation).

Afghans now studying on Fulbright scholarships in the U.S. are: (under the 1964-5 programme).

Abdul Wakil, English and Economics; Abdul Rahim Wasiqi, TEFL (Teaching English as a foreign language); M. Naseri Adam, English and Physical Education; M. Aziz Kakar, Geography; Abdul Ghaiss Nau Bahar, TEFL; Abdul Manan, English language; Ali Khan Elja, English and Educational Curriculum Development; Hafiz Sahar, Audio Visual Communication; Mrs. Latifa Shoaib, TEFL; M. Zahir Zadrar, English and Political Science, (under the 1963-6 programme). Saduddin Shpoon, English Literature.

Americans in Afghanistan under the programme are Doris Maxine McKellar, Robert Roll, Tod Hinkley, Darleen Ramage and David Glen Wright.

Home Ec. Prof.
Prof. McKellar teaches Foods, Family Relationships, Home Economics Teaching Methods, Home Management and Housing in the Home Economics section of the College of Education, Kabul University. She has established a laboratory in which students are being taught how to use local materials in the making of home-constructed cooking appliances. Another project is the use of standard measuring spoons and cups made by local metal smiths.

On leave from a Ft. Collins, Colorado high school, Prof. McKellar earned her Masters of Art from Washington State University and Bachelor of Science from Michigan State University.

Formerly a mathematics and history teacher in a Puerto Rico high school, Robert Roll is from Hamilton, Ohio and has a BS from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He teaches mathematics to 10th and 11th grades in Naderia High School in Kabul. The past summer he worked with the Columbia Team in Kandahar preparing science teaching materials. He has had three years teaching experience.

Tod Hinkley is the scholarship grantee from Pasadena, California, he has a BA in Comparative Literature from Occidental College, has travelled in Europe and the near-east, and of course, Afghanistan. He is studying the Persian language at Kabul University. His wife Caroline is an artist.

Indiana high schools. Also to arrive soon from Hamilton, New York to teach Biochemistry at the College of Medicine, Nangarhar University, is Dr. Clifford Weyer. He has a PhD in Bio-Chemistry from University of Illinois.

Weyer's interests will be studies and exchange of local fauna and flora with Colgate University, and research on micro-organisms. He will prepare slides of geography, fauna and flora for use in Botany and Ecology courses.

Prof. Ramage brings to her work at Kabul University 30 years of research and teaching in her field of scientific nutrition. She is a lecturer in the Home Economics division of the College of Education, on leave from the department of Biological Science, University of Delaware.

Born and reared in Rushville, Illinois, she received her AB and MS from University of Illinois, and has been pretty much of a world traveler ever since.

Her experience in Asia includes assignments in Turkey and Iran. She was Fulbright lecturer in dietetic chemistry and nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture, Aegan University in Ismir, Turkey, and lecturer Clinical Studies and Nutrition, Faculty of Medicine, Pahlavi University and Nemazee Hospital, Shiraz, Iran.

Born in Utah, reared on a farm in Idaho, Fulbrighter David Glen Wright went to South America when 18 years old, became a newspaper reporter in 1929 in the Republic of Panama. He roved the world as sailor, and newspaper correspondent, returning to California after six years to continue his career there. After 30 years of experience, which included management and ownership of weekly and daily newspapers, printing shops and an advertising agency, he retired at 48 to obtain University degrees so he could teach journalism and advertising.

After earning a BA in Advertising and an MA in Journalism from University of California, he became instructor of journalism at Berkeley (California) High School and Professor of Journalism and Advertising at nearby California State College at Hayward.

He is on leave from both posts to serve his assignment as lecturer of Journalism and Advertising at Kabul University and as advisor to the Press Ministry's Afghan Advertising Agency.

Watches Now Buzz
Instead Of Ticking

The No. 2 Moscow Watch Factory and the Watchmaking Research Institute have prepared for quantity production a tuning-fork watch which received the name of "Slava". At first sight it is a conventional man's wrist watch of modern shape and size. However, there is a basic difference. It is well known that all mechanical watches must be systematically wound. The Slava watch has no wonder. Nor has it the main-spring itself. A miniature 1.3-volt oxide-mercury storage battery gives live to the new watch. The battery is roughly 11 mm across and slightly over 3 mm high.

If you press the watch to the ear, you will not hear the characteristic tick-tock. Instead you will hear a feeble buzzing produced by a tuning fork vibrating at a frequency of 360 cycles per second.

In the new watch, the main-spring, the winding mechanism the other escapement, and the balance wheel are replaced by a single tuning-fork excited by the storage battery through an electronic transistor circuit.

The Slava mechanism includes a miniature transistor, a resistance and a capacitor. The exciting coils and the coils maintaining the tuning-fork vibrations comprise from 6,000 to 8,000 wire turns. The diameter of the wire complete with insulation is 0.012 mm. That is, it is thinner than a human hair.

The watch consumes a power of roughly 0.000008 watt. The oxide-mercury storage battery can ensure an uninterrupted operation of the mechanism for eight months.

The designers took into account the capacity of the tuning-fork to vibrate at a fixed frequency and chose the one with 360 cycles per second. The tuning-fork vibrations are maintained constant by the electro-magnetic method with the aid of an electric circuit which includes a transistor, two capacitors, a resistance and two induction coils.

A lever system ensures watch movement. One lever converts the vibratory motion of the tuning-fork into the rotary motion of the running wheel whereas another lever fixes the wheel in a definite position after every jerk of the tuning-fork.

To minimise the wheel wear it is made of strong beryllium bronze. From the running wheel the rotary motion is transmitted through a series of wheels with a definite gearing ratio, to the dial mechanism which rotates the axes of the second, minute and hour hands.

When necessary the hands (minute and hour) can be moved by a sleeve piece mounted on the cap side.

The elimination of many traditional mechanical components, the reduction of the running components down to 12 (instead of the 19 required for watches with a spring system, and the 26 needed in automatically wound watches of the Orbita and Cosmos type), substitution of an electronic circuit for the contact change-over switch—all this has greatly enhanced the watch reliability and at the same time simplified its use.

A great advantage of the tuning-fork watch is its high accuracy. The Slava can be "fast or slow" by a minute in a month under the normal conditions. That makes 3 seconds in 24 hours. This accuracy is achieved through the stability of the tuning-fork vibrations (360 cycles per second) ensured by the relatively simple electronic circuit. It is hoped that the tuning-fork watch will win the recognition of the buyers and will gradually push out the traditional mechanical watch.

PRESS REVIEW

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statements made by all the candidates and vote for the right one. In any circumstances, the people should not have an attitude of indifference towards the elections.

Soviets' Study Of Oceans Growing, U.S. Scientist Says

WASHINGTON, June 14, (AP).—

THE Soviet Union has made such progress in oceanography that it has surpassed Japan and Britain and stands second only to the United States, an American scientist reported Sunday night.

Dr. Robert S. Dietz, an oceanographer with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, reported in a summary of a visit to the Soviet Union that the USSR's "total effort in ocean sciences now appears to be one-half to two-thirds the size of our own." And he added the Soviet growth rate is about 10 per cent a year.

Dietz listed these points about

the Soviet programme.

—There are about 1,200 Soviet oceanographers, compared to about 1,500 to 2,000 in the United States.

—Four Soviet universities offer oceanographic training and about 50 research centres contribute to the programme.

—Soviet oceanographic knowledge of the Arctic Ocean "is unexcelled, but in other realms of marine science they are behind the U.S."

—Technical support of Soviet oceanographers is superior to the Americans. Each senior scientist has five to ten assistants to help work up results of research in contrast to the American who "ordinarily works alone and often becomes overwhelmed in a morass of data."

—Women play an impressive role in the science, making up about 30 per cent of the total work force, although men control top assignments and policymaking.

—Soviet oceanographers give close, on-the-scene support to their fishing fleets, especially the 300-ship fleet which works the Georges Bank off the New England coast.

—The Soviets operate the world's only non-military research submarine out of Murmansk but are behind the United States in such specialized deep-diving research craft as Bathyscaphes.

Demonstrators Support Imbert In Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, June 14, (AP).—Dominicans supporting the civil military junta staged another major demonstration Sunday to urge a cleanup of the rebel stronghold in the heart of the city.

The crowd, carrying anti-communist placards and brooms symbolic of their call for a sweep out of the rebel zone, heard junta President Gen. Antonio Imbert Barrera say every effort was being made to carry out their wishes.

Demonstrators from nearly all parts of the country were brought to Santo Domingo in trucks and buses. Officials of the Organisation of American States (OAS), the United Nations and other hemisphere agencies as well as most of the foreign press are quartered at the hotel where the demonstration took place.

There were cheers for Gen. Imbert, who arrived heavily escorted and spoke briefly. The general stressed national unity as an important step to rehabilitate the country.

Bank Makes Loan To Works Ministry For Roads, Houses

KABUL, June 14.—At a meeting held yesterday under the chairmanship of Sayyed Kassim Rishitiya, Minister of Finance, the High Council of the Construction and Financing Bank decided that the bank should give to the Ministry of Public Works a loan of Af. 5,000,000 for providing the necessary facilities and financing the construction of main and branch roads in the new Sia Sang township and another Af. 5,000,000 for building apartment houses around the Kargh dam. The loans should be repaid from the sale proceeds of land in both areas.

Mohammad Yaqub Attayee, President of the Bank, presented a report on last year's activities and future policy.

The Council also decided that the Bank should not take any direct part in construction work. It should only provide credits against guarantees.

The Council appreciated the 20 per cent cut made in the Bank's administrative expenses.

61 Countries Take Part In Poznan's Annual Fair

POZNAN, June 14, (Reuters).—Poland's Prime Minister, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, yesterday opened Poznan's annual international fair where some 61 countries display their wares.

Heavy industry and machinery exhibits predominate.

The Soviet pavilion shows a huge plastic panorama illustrating power industry development in Siberia, and also ultra-modern surgery equipment and operating theatre apparatus.

The United States shows "electronics at home, factory and farm" and latest car models.

The People's Republic of China is taking part in the fair again after an absence of three years.

1,000 Delegates Meet In Belgrade On Urban Renewal

BELGRADE, June 14, (Reuters).—More than one thousand delegates from 42 countries meet here today to discuss the renewal of towns and villages and rehousing in various parts of the world.

They are attending the first congress of the International Union of Local Authorities which is meeting here over the next six days. Edvard Kardelj, Chairman of the Yugoslav parliament will deliver the opening address.

Delegates from member countries of Africa, the American continent, Asia and Europe include hundreds of mayors, governors, parliamentarians, university professors and local government experts.

At plenary sessions reports will be delivered on problems of renewal in towns in the United States, and Yugoslavia, and the renewal of villages in Sweden.

Apart from the plenary session discussions, delegates will form three individual committees to discuss local government problems. They will set up commissions to deal with social aspects of renewal and rehousing, land property problems, and financial problem of renewal.

During the Congress delegates will have talks with Belgrade municipalities about urban problems facing the Yugoslav capital and, after the Congress, they will make a tour of the country.

The tour will include a visit to Skopje, the south Yugoslav city being rebuilt after the disastrous earthquake of 1963 which destroyed four-fifths of the city and killed more than 1,000 people.

Nkrumah Names New Cabinet

ACRA, Ghana, June 14, (AP).—Ghana's chief delegate at the United Nations, Alex Quaison-Sackey, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs Saturday night in President Kwame Nkrumah's new government of 14 cabinet and 15 non-cabinet ministers.

His predecessor, Kojo Botsio, becomes chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Kwesi Armah, Ghana's envoy to London, is the new Foreign Trade Minister.

Notable among those who left the government is former Agriculture Minister Krobo Edusei, who becomes Chief of State of Protocol.

Guinean Revolution

(Contd. from page 2)

socialism this is because she is conscious of the fact that society does not march blindly towards prosperity, but that it must draw prosperity to it; Guinea prefers to build logically and methodically the social basis of its development rather than proclaim pseudo-revolutionary phrases, which provide nothing but empty propaganda.

What can we gather from these new developments in Guinea? Skou Toure has apparently gained enough experience in government to risk giving the Guinean revolution a new character which is all its own. He is far less inclined than previously to rely on slogans and is ready to emphasise the importance of objectivity and genuine analysis of past experience, including detailed research into specific political and economic problems.

Internal policy is certainly more important to him than foreign policy—and he now indulges in little more than vague references to the main themes of the African revolution. In relations between Guinea and her neighbours there is an increasing sense of proportion and a feeling that internal developments in other countries ought to be left alone.

(Swiss Press Review)

U.S. Aid Head Cites Obstacles To Further Economic Progress

STANFORD, CALIFORNIA, June 14.—

The Director of America's foreign aid programme says the "Disruptive hostility of communist insurgency" is making it more difficult for the World's developing nations to achieve economic progress.

Agency for International Development (AID) Director David E. Bell, in an address prepared for delivery to the Stanford University graduating class Sunday, said the communists are using subversion, infiltration, threat and terror to "turn to their own ends the desires of the people of the developing countries for independence and progress."

Bell cited particularly South Vietnam, Laos, Venezuela, and the Congo (Leopoldville) as countries subjected to the assault on freedom. He noted that it is "extraordinarily difficult" for these governments to cope with the problem, even with massive assistance from the United States.

The obstacles to economic progress in a developing world are great, Bell pointed out, but the record shows that such obstacles can be overcome.

"We are entitled to a measure of sober confidence," the U.S. official said, "that in a great many situations around the world, assistance from the United States can indeed help establish independent and progressive nations that will be ready to work with us toward freedom and peace."

"I believe," he emphasized, "that if we stick to it we can bring about in country after country the kind of progress we have seen in Taiwan, in Greece, in Israel, in Pakistan and in other countries."

Bell said the developing countries have been in a state of "tremendous upheaval" since the end of World War II as a result of two main forces.

These two forces—the drive for national independence, and the drive for economic and social progress—make up an "overwhelming tide of change" which is sweeping through the developing nations of the world, the U.S. official said.

Bell emphasized the importance of 20 years of American assistance to other nations, but he stressed

as well the vital role developing countries must play.

"It is plain that the most important ingredient for success is the energy and commitment of the people of the developing countries themselves," he said. "No country can be developed from the outside."

Bell made it clear that the U.S. foreign aid programme is but one element in America's policy of "seeking to develop an effective international community in which freedom and progress can be achieved."

"This is a reason for confidence because we are working with, not against, the highest aspirations of man," he declared.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film LOVE WITH THE PROPER STRANGER starring Natalie Wood, Steve McQueen.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 6:30 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

Fashion Show

The American Women's Association will present "5,000 Years of Fashion", Saturday, June 19, at the American Embassy Residence. Tea will be served at 5 p.m. with the Fashion Show following. Tickets are Af. 100 and can be obtained from the reception desk at the U.S. Embassy, Personnel Office at USAID, and ASTCO. Men are welcome.

CAR FOR SALE

Jeep Station Wagon 1955 model in good condition is for sale to privileged persons only. Interested persons may visit the embassy of Pakistan, Charahi Turebaz Khan, Kabul for inspection of car between 8 and 1:30 p.m. on all days except Friday.



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